

DETERMINATION OF RAINFALL TREND AT  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG (UMP)  
CAMPUS AT GAMBANG AND PEKAN USING  
BOX-PLOT METHOD

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## **STUDENT'S DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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PAHANG (UMP) CAMPUS AT GAMBANG AND PEKAN USING BOX-PLOT  
METHOD

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## ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim merujuk kepada perubahan dari segi pemendakan. Fenomena ini telah pun bermula merubah corak hujan dalam Malaysia. Data hujan, data suhu, dan data evaporasi dikumpul dan direkodkan setiap bulan untuk memaparkan hubungan antara hujan, suhu dan evaporasi untuk menentukan corak kitaran hidrologi. Kaitan yang diperolehi dapat memaparkan corak cuaca di kampus Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) di Gambang dan di Pekan. Dengan pemantauan kondisi cuaca, ia boleh membantu dalam mengawal aktiviti di UMP. Selain itu, data cuaca juga amatlah penting di dalam kehidupan seharian kita kerana hujan merupakan salah satu pertimbangan yang penting dalam membentuk larian kenderaan dan juga kawalan hakisan. Perubahan aliran dalam pengedaran hujan juga memberikan satu kesan kepada analisa hidrolgi terutama yang berkait dengan rekod sejarah hujan. Dengan itu, kaedah “box-plot” digunakan dalam menentukan corak aliran hujan dalam kitaran hidrologi. Ia telah ditunjukkan bahawa data hujan yang telah dikumpul setiap peristiwa hujan adalah berbeza setiap tahun, sebagai satu contoh untuk tahun 2016, sebanyak 991.4 mm telah dikumpulkan dan tahun berikutnya mengurang kepada 605.5 mm di tahun 2017 dan untuk tahun 2018 meningkat semula kepada 1020.9 mm untuk data di UMP Pekan. Manakala di kawasan UMP Gambang, sebanyak 1072.8 mm direkodkan untuk tahun 2016, kemudian mengurang sedikit pada tahun berikutnya, 2017 kepada 972.5 mm dan di tahun 2018 meningkat semula kepada 1309.8 mm. Ia menunjukkan setiap tahun terdapat perubahan dari segi peningkatan dan penurunan dari segi peristiwa hujan untuk kedua-dua kampus UMP.

## **ABSTRACT**

Climate change leads to changes in precipitation. This phenomenon has already begin to transform rainfall pattern in Malaysia. Rainfall data, temperature data, and evaporation data are collected and recorded monthly to display the relationship between rainfall, temperature, and evaporation to determine the pattern of hydrologic cycle. The relationship obtained, would also display the weather pattern at campus Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) in Gambang and Pekan. By monitoring of the weather conditions, it can help in controlling the activity in the UMP. Besides, weather data is very important in our life as the rainfall is an important consideration in design runoff conveyance and erosion control. Changing trend in rainfall distribution also gives an effect on hydrological analysis especially related to historical rainfall record. Box-plot method is employed to determine the rainfall trend of hydrologic cycle. It is shown that the rainfall data that was collected that the rainfall event differs every year, as an example for 2016, a total of 991.4 mm was collected and year after it decreased to 605.5 mm in 2017 and for 2018 raised slightly to 1020.9 for UMP Pekan. Whereas for UMP Gambang, 1072.8 mm in 2016, and also decreased slightly to 972.5 mm in 2017 and in 2018 increased to 1309.8 mm. Shows that each year that there are some increasing and decreasing trend of rainfall for each UMP campuses.

## **TABLE OF CONTENT**

**DECLARATION**

**TITLE PAGE**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** **ii**

**ABSTRAK** **iii**

**ABSTRACT** **iv**

**TABLE OF CONTENT** **v**

**LIST OF TABLES** **viii**

**LIST OF FIGURES** **ix**

**LIST OF SYMBOLS** **xi**

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS** **xii**

**CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION** **1**

1.1 Background of study 1

1.2 Problem statement 1

1.3 Research Objectives 2

1.4 Scopes of study 2

1.5 Significant of study 2

**CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW** **3**

2.1 Malaysian Climate 3

2.2 Rainfall 4

2.3 Hydrological Cycle 5

2.4 Impact of climate change 6

2.5	Precipitation	6
2.6	Weather station	7
2.7	Rain Gauge	7
2.8	Box-Plot Method	8
<b>CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY</b>		<b>10</b>
3.1	Introduction	10
3.2	Study Area	11
3.2.1	Location of Rain Gauge at UMP Gombang	13
3.2.2	Location of Weather Station at UMP Pekan	14
3.3	Collecting data from Rain gauge	15
3.4	Data Collection from Weather Station in UMP Pekan	16
3.5	Analyze the data	18
<b>CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>		<b>20</b>
4.1	Introduction	20
4.2	Data Results	20
4.2.1	UMP Gombang Box-Plot data	29
4.2.2	UMP Pekan Box-Plot data	33
4.3	Rainfall Data with temperature for UMP Gombang and UMP Pekan	37
4.4	Setting Up and Improving Weather Station in UMP Pekan	58
<b>CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION</b>		<b>61</b>
5.1	Conclusion	61
5.2	Recommendation	62
<b>REFERENCES</b>		<b>63</b>



<b>APPENDIX A SAMPLE APPENDIX 1</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>APPENDIX B SAMPLE APPENDIX 2</b>	<b>73</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	Data for year 2016 in KK2, UMP Gombang	21
Table 4.2	Data for year 2017 in KK2, UMP Gombang	22
Table 4.3	Data for year 2018 in KK2, UMP Gombang	23
Table 4.4	Data for year 2019 in KK2, UMP Gombang	24
Table 4.5	Data for year 2016 in UMP Pekan	25
Table 4.6	Data for year 2017 in UMP Pekan	26
Table 4.7	Data for year 2018 in UMP Pekan	27
Table 4.8	Data for year 2019 in UMP Pekan	28
Table 4.9	Tabled Box-plot data for UMP Gombang year 2016 and 2017	29
Table 4.10	Tabled Box-plot data for UMP Gombang year 2018 and 2019	31
Table 4.11	Tabled Box-Plot data for UMP Pekan for year 2016 and 2017	33
Table 4.12	Tabled Box-Plot data for UMP Pekan for year 2018 and 2019	35
Table 4.13	Data for February 2016	37
Table 4.14	Data for March 2016	38
Table 4.15	Data for April 2016	39
Table 4.16	Data for May 2016	40
Table 4.17	Data for June 2016	41
Table 4.18	Data for July 2016	42
Table 4.19	Data for August 2016	43
Table 4.20	Data for September 2016	44
Table 4.21	Data for October 2016	45
Table 4.22	Data for November 2016	46
Table 4.23	Data for December 2016	47
Table 4.24	Summary data for year 2016 in UMP Gombang	48
Table 4.25	Summary data for year 2016 in UMP Pekan	50
Table 4.26	Summary data for UMP Gombang from April 2018 until March 2019	52
Table 4.27	Summary data for UMP Pekan from April 2018 until March 2019	54
Table 4.28	Summary data for UMP Gombang for total rainfall and average rainfall per month	56
Table 4.29	Summary data for UMP Pekan for total rainfall and average rainfall per month	57

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Hydrological cycle	5
Figure 2.2	Example of box-plot data when interpreted	9
Figure 3.1	Methodology Flow Chart	10
Figure 3.2	Map of Peninsular Malaysia	11
Figure 3.3	The graph show the highest precipitation for 2013 in December 674.7mm and the highest Average Rainfall for 2013 at December 26mm	12
Figure 3.4	Location of rain gauge at Kolej Kediaman 2, UMP Gambang	13
Figure 3.5	Rain Gauge at Kolej Kediaman 2, UMP Gambang	13
Figure 3.6	Location of weather station UMP Pekan Campus	14
Figure 3.7	Weather station at UMP Pekan	14
Figure 3.8	Getting the data from HOBO rain gauge in KK2 in UMP UMP Gambang	15
Figure 3.9	Getting the rainfall data from HOBO rain gauge in UMP Pekan campus	16
Figure 3.10	The data collected from weather station after transfer to PC	17
Figure 3.11	The data recoder from weather station	17
Figure 3.12	Example of datasets compared side-by-side	18
Figure 3.13	Idealized box-plot data distribution	19
Figure 4.1	Box-plot data for UMP Gambang year 2016 and 2017	29
Figure 4.2	Box-plot data for UMP Gambang year 2018 and 2019	31
Figure 4.3	Box-Plot data for UMP Pekan for year 2016 and 2017	33
Figure 4.4	Box-Plot data for UMP Pekan for year 2016 and 2017	35
Figure 4.5	Bar chart for summary data of UMP Gambang 2016	49
Figure 4.6	Bar chart for summary data of UMP Pekan 2016	51
Figure 4.7	UMP Gambang rainfall and temperature data for April 2018 until March 2019	53
Figure 4.8	UMP Pekan rainfall and temperature data for April 2018 until March 2019	55
Figure 4.9	Bar chart summary data average rainfall per month and total rainfall UMP Gambang	56
Figure 4.10	Bar chart summary data average rainfall per month and total rainfall UMP Gambang	57
Figure 4.11	Setting up the weather station in UMP Pekan	58
Figure 4.12	Linking the weather station console to the solar panel	59

Figure 4.13	Solar panel that is installed to link with the weather console	60
Figure 4.14	Weather station console successfully linked up with the solar panel and powered up by the solar panel	60

## LIST OF SYMBOLS

°C	Celcius
%	Percentage
mm	millimeter

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

UMP	Universiti Malaysia Pahang
KK2	Kolej Kediaman 2
USB	Universal Serial Bus
Box-Plot	Box and whiskers Plot
Jan	January
Feb	February
Mar	March
Apr	April
Jun	June
Jul	July
Aug	August
Sep	September
Oct	October
Nov	November
Dec	December

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of study**

The normal features of the climate of Malaysia are uniform temperature, extensive rainfall and high humidity. Rainfall being predominant form of precipitation causing stream flow, especially the flood flow in a river. The magnitude of precipitation varies with time and space. Malaysia is observed to have a tropical climate, means the average temperature of the country, usually ranges from 21 °C to 32 °C and the humidity is range in between 70% to 90%. The climate is affected by the northeast and southwest monsoons, tropical wind that alternative during the course of the year. The direction of the wind in this inter-monsoon season is variable and usually more than 10 knots. Due to the seasonal rainfall in Malaysia, the probability of occurrence of rainfall amount is varied during the whole year. The northeast monsoon blows from November to March and the southwest monsoon from May to September. The primary goal of this project is to conduct experimental studies to identify the trend of rainfall event at UMP Gambang and Pekan campus.

#### **1.2 Problem statement**

Daily human activity is influenced by weather conditions, monitoring of weather conditions can help in controlling the activity. The behavior of and pattern changes of the weather is not all the same in the UMP Gambang and UMP Pekan area and its nearest place. It is important to monitor and study the pattern of weather at surrounding. Other than that, the weather consists of wind, humidity, temperature and precipitation. The pattern and trend of weather at Gambang and Pekan area can be identify by making analysis study of hydrological data from hydrological station.

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

The objectives of this study are as following:-

- i. To determine rainfall trend at UMP Gambang and Pekan campus.
- ii. Set up and improving weather station in UMP Pekan campus.

### **1.4 Scopes of Study**

This study focuses on determining the hydrology pattern. The hydrology data are obtained from the hydrology devices set up at Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) Gambang and Pekan campus. The hydrology data is then organised and analysed to obtain the rainfall trend. The rainfall data will be collected and be focused on data from 2016 until 2019, which for the 2019 will only be collected from January until March and as for 2016, 2017 and until July of 2018 the data is collected from the past researches that have been working on collecting the rainfall data. The data will be based on daily, monthly and yearly data.

### **1.5 Significant of study**

This study can help many future construction company, people to plan their daily activities and also future researchers for planning their schedule and also to complete their works. All the result results collected in this study will be compiled and a weather database for UMP can be recorded. The study also can identify the rainfall pattern of UMP Gambang and UMP Pekan area.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Malaysian Climate**

Malaysia is located at South East part of Asia where Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia is separated by the South China Sea. There are thirteen states and three federal territories in the country. Malaysia is observed to have a tropical climate, means the average temperature of the country are usually range from 21 °C to 32 °C and the humidity is range in between 70% to 90% (Tangang et al, 2012). The climate is affected throughout the year by the northeast and southwest monsoon, tropical winds that oscillate. From November to March the northeast monsoon blows and from May to September the southwest monsoon blows.

It is expected that climate change will cause adverse health effects. Due to heat stress or respiratory disease due to air pollution, a direct impact could be dead, while indirect effects could include increased food and water-borne diseases resulting from changes in rainfall pattern. There are numerous impact for the climate change due to natural course and anthropogenic activities. The amount and the times for extreme event to happen are increasing in future (Sunyer et al, 2012). In addition, the increase in temperature and rainfall will affect the water resources (Wang et al., 2013). Vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever could increase as temperature changes increase the vector's availability of appropriate reproduction environments. Furthermore, climate change will affect the production and consumption of electricity and the oil and gas industries. Due to increased coastal erosion, the operating and maintenance costs of electricity producers will be significantly increased to provide the necessary protection for power plants along the coast. An increase in air and water temperature will reduce plant efficiency and power output, resulting in higher cost of

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